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University of
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L I B R A R Y

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH

July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1986

To: The Commissioner of Food and Agriculture

The goal of the Division of Animal Health is to control effectively or completely eradicate certain domestic animal diseases, all of which have a direct impact on human health or on consumer cost. Cattle, swine, horses, sheep, goats and poultry are all produced in numbers in Massachusetts. Their collective value is in the hundreds of millions, as is also the annual value of their products. The livestock business is the cornerstone of the entire agricultural economy here. It is the pride and livelihood of a settled and viable farming community, with members on almost every road in almost every township. Of primary importance, it is the source of fresh, high-quality, safe, value-effective and nutritious food and food products. The safety and quality of the product is monitored by the Division of Animal Health via a series of disease surveillance, testing, inspecting and vaccination programs. These are administered through Chapter 129, sections 1 through 48, as well as certain other Chapters and sections of the General Laws.

The Division consists of twenty-two positions: four staff Veterinarians, four Animal Health Inspectors, five Poultry and Poultry-products Inspectors, a Director, a Supervisor of Riding Academies and a clerical staff of seven. At the end of fy 1985 one position (clerical) was unfilled. Since there are more than 130,000 dairy and beef cattle, probably 50,000 horses and ponies, more than 50,000 swine, from feeders to breeders; close to 20,000 sheep and goats and almost three million birds - all of which are maintained at well over 30,000 locations, the inspecting and record-keeping tasks are huge. The work itself is either professional or highly technical in nature, requiring specific medical and animal husbandry knowledge, as well as familiarity with both the application and the intricacy of a number of import-export laws and regulations, subject to frequent change. It is important to realize that no domestic animal moves in and out of state without a permit, a health certificate and the negative proof of up to half a dozen individual tests. Each animal, further must be individually and accurately identified, and its records maintained for years, with complete traceback capability. Tens of thousands of animals, as well as millions of birds, move freely, from owner to owner to consumer, via sales and processing plants. Such commerce is complex, and it must be error-free. The office staff is both experienced and talented, and Massachusetts enjoys the status of being officially disease-free in Bovine Brucellosis, Tuberculosis, Pullorum-Typhoid and a number of other diseases as a well-earned result. A better-paying career ladder should be established within the framework of the clerical staff. It will not be possible to replace the present staff's individual experience and expertise from the usual Civil Service position lists. Field personnel are normally assigned state cars which the Division leases from the Motor Vehicle Management Bureau. At the end of fy 1986 the Division was "short" two cars, with a resultant loss of both cost-effectivity and productivity. The operating budget was \$685,147.00, and resulted in a small surplus.

The Division of prepares and is responsible for its own budget within the Department of Food and Agriculture. Amounts in the fy 1986 Budget, by subsidiary, appear on page 8. Subsidiaries 01 and 02 represent salaries; 03 is spent contractually to accredited Veterinarians doing certain disease testing and vaccinating, on a per-animal basis; remaining subsidiaries are largely for support costs, ie. - office expenses, printing, postage, telephone, eartags, auto leasing, etc. Statiscal tables for each program follow the body of this report.

The Tuberculosis Program: All cattle in the state are scheduled to be TB-tested, at state expense, once every three years. Each test requires two visits, by a Staff or Accredited Veterinarian, one visit to inject each animal and a second, 72-hours later, to read the result. In actual fact, almost every producing dairy cow in Massachusetts is tested annually (interim years at owner expense) in order to satisfy milk-marketing requirements in nearby states. Since the owner-paid test is a sizeable expense, and since Massachusetts has been "Accredited Free" of Tuberculosis for some years, this requirement (specifically by the state of Connecticut) should be regarded as an interstate tariff on milk. New York has recently lowered its own test requirements even below ours, to one test in five years, but Connecticut appears unlikely to lower its ultra-rigid position. Small one or two animal beef cattle "herds" (definition of herd: one or more animals) are usually not tested. We are too short of staff Veterinarians to do so and since most of these are intended for slaughter, carcass inspection for tuberculosis will be done at that time. Although Tuberculosis has been on the upswing in recent years, especially in humans in dense, urban populations, the disease has not appeared, in cattle, in the northeastern United States, in almost five years. Massachusetts has had none, in its herds, in over 8 years.

The Brucellosis Program: On June 30, 1986, Massachusetts marked the end of its 38th month as a "FREE" state in Brucellosis. It is more than four years since a case of field-strain brucellosis was found here. This rating now shared by 22 states, most of which are in the northeast, clears our cattle to go to many states without test, and provides a large, safe buffer area from which cattle can go or come without exposure to this expensive and herd-debilitating disease. It protects our populace from Undulant Fever and it adds materially to the value of our cattle herds. "FREE" status is federally conferred on a state, but requires certain state-paid programs to be in place: one - the vaccination of all female calves between the ages of four and eight months; two - effective Cattle Dealer licensing and reporting; three - the retest of all imported cattle; and four - a 100% traceback capability for any suspects discovered at slaughter (Market Cattle Inspection) or routine milk testing (Brucellosis Ring Test). Since an occasional calf becomes infected with vaccine strain of Brucellosis, even with the low-density vaccine now in use, it is not unusual to find a "suspect" at time of slaughter, but each is traced back to its farm of origin and the entire herd there is tested for clearance of disease. Although large areas of the United States are now "FREE" or "A-STATUS", brucellosis remains endemic in the south and since Massachusetts is both a cross-roads state and a cattle importing state, this disease program has first priority in the Division of Animal Health.

Swine Brucellosis: At the end of fy 1986, this disease is known to be present in one swine herd, which is no longer being maintained as a breeding herd, and whose sows are being consigned to slaughter. An increased rate of testing in the southeastern counties which have had sporadic outbreaks of swine brucellosis

in the past, has revealed no new infected herds. Most of the state has been Validated FREE for some years. The increasing pressures of suburban growth on our pork producers has resulted in the close-out of a number of herds as well as a large-scale switch in feeding procedures from garbage and waste to grain. Swine feeding remains an effective means of recycling the waste products from restaurants and food processors, but this viewpoint is not fully shared by a number of suburban dwellers who have not had a farm background.

Other Swine Diseases: Since swine pseudorabies appears endemic in parts of the mid-West, hog cholera has recently broken out in Europe and African Swine Fever is as near as the Caribbean, all three diseases are under surveillance in Massachusetts. This testing is done as part of a program under which the federal government now supervises the cooking of garbage for swine. None of the three diseases have been found in Massachusetts, although surveillance testing will continue. International travel, with the attendant danger of bringing foreign diseases onto our farms, continues to send literally millions of Americans into countries where not only do hog cholera and African swine appear commonly, but others even more serious. Foot and mouth disease is still as near as Europe. Preventing the entry of one of these diseases, exotic to our area, is an integral part of our overall program of disease eradication, as well as one for which we have a cooperative agreement with USDA-APHIS.

Pet Shop Licensing: Designed primarily as a humane animal-protective procedure, Pet Shop licensing is one of our oldest income-producing programs. Inspecting is primarily in the hands of agents of the M.S.P.C.A., and the Animal Rescue Leagues of Boston and New Bedford, but since humane societies are not branches of government and do not have licensing powers, pet shop licenses are under the jurisdiction of the Division of Animal Health. Licensure requires that records must be maintained, including name and address of buyer, regarding the sale of any bird or animal for a sum exceeding twenty-five dollars. This provides the division with full traceback capability after the sale of most psittacine birds, large parrots in particular. Almost all of these are imported from South America, where Exotic Newcastle Disease is common in wild-caught jungle birds. Federal quarantine stations are maintained for these gaudy imports, but smuggling continues unabated, with resultant disease outbreaks. One of these occurred in the aviary of a mid-Atlantic area bird wholesaler in early 1986. Since hundreds of parrots from this aviary already had been sent into New England, most to Massachusetts, all of these exposed creatures had to be located--mostly through Pet Shop records--and tested. Fortunately all were negative, but since Exotic Newcastle could wipe out our domestic poultry industry, any failed traceback might mean disaster.

A second, and recurrent, problem arising from Pet Shop operation is their sale of puppies and kittens. Although these animals remain well outside our food chain, their sale is to many people more of an emotional experience than a simple purchase. Usually raised in the mid-west and shipped to Massachusetts at eight weeks, these small animals are stressed by the trip, exposed to many respiratory infections both on route and in the pet shop prior to sale. Almost all manage the assorted traumas well, but those that do not provide customer-relation problems of no small order. Given the mass-production procedures of their raising, the wholesalers through which they move, the trip to Massachusetts, a buying public desirous of making the "free choice" purchase few breeders offer, the problem of making rules which will guarantee full and perfect health and satisfaction, and a fragile

product, the problem becomes monumental. Office meetings between one of the leading Pet Shop chain operators, the humane societies and both staff and private Veterinarians were held in fy 1986, with reasonable agreement on all issues. Consideration was given to re-opening the Pet Shop Rules and Regulations to Public Hearing and this is being planned for early fy 1987. At the end of fy 1986, 227 Pet Shops were licensed. Although these are regularly inspected by humane society agents, each one also received two or more visits each year by the division field staff personnel.

Equine Programs: Our largest income-producing program - 293 Riding Stables/Schools; 992 Riding Instructors and 22 Horse Auction/Transporters were licensed in fy 1986, resulting in a total of \$28,034.00 in fees. The first of these programs are now twelve years old, and have resulted in a general up-grading of the quality of riding instruction available to the Massachusetts resident. Both humane and consumer interests are addressed, and have become an accepted part of a sport which has always attracted the young and often remained a source of lifetime enjoyment. Learning to ride safely is imperative. The quality, as well as the number, of fine, registered horses being bred and shown in Massachusetts continues to rise. With over 50 recognized shows a year - plus one of the largest one-breed shows in the country, Massachusetts has long been host to the best. The Division maintains the records for all Coggins Tests (for Equine Infectious Anemia) conducted here.

With only four positives, fy 1986 was the best year to date for EIA. At this time, the disease does not pose a threat, and the 24-month test interval for Massachusetts-owned and shown horses will remain. Similiarity between the equine EIA virus and human AIDS virus has sparked renewed research into EIA - some of which is going on in Massachusetts at this time.

Guard Dog Business Licensing: Fy 1986 completed the third full year of licensing. Nine kennels were approved and the inspecting agencies (MSPCA and ARL) continue to express approval with the program.

Hearing Ear Dog Training Kennel License: Although licensing of these kennels was mandated by law in fy 1985, no Rules and Regulations for this license have been promulgated and no licenses have been issued. Since the two establishments which come under this have been regularly inspected, and since the Division has, so far, been unable to add a position carrying canine training expertise as job requirement, this program remains on low priority in the division.

Rabies Control: Massachusetts law requires that physicians and hospitals report all animal bites to the local animal inspector or dog officer in order that the biting animal, usually a dog, can be placed under a 10-day quarantine for rabies surveillance. This disease, almost always fatal to a human, has increased alarmingly in raccoons in the mid-atlantic states, the spread moving inexorably northward several hundred miles per year. As a result, this particular surveillance program rates a high priority in the division. Although the disease poses no immediate threat in New England, the public should realize that only a fully vaccinated canine population stands between people and the area's wildlife, whose rabies status cannot be guaranteed. Be sure your dog is vacinated and consider the same protection for your cat. If you plan to visit abroad, especially in Africa, arrange to receive your own vaccination, using the new, human diploid (HDC) vaccine. Details are available through the Massachusetts Department of Public Health.

Poultry Programs: Massachusetts was less than fortunate, in January of 1986, to find small broiler flock infected with Avian Influenza, a disease which had again broken out in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. With the complete cooperation of the owner, the United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Inspection Services (USDA-APHIS) and the state's poultry industry, this flock was euthanized and buried within 36 hours of confirmation of disease and a potential outbreak was held to one disease incident. However, this did indeed have the potential for disaster and resulted in immediate quarantine and the activation of emergency contingency plans. The Division was able to transfer sufficient funds into its indemnity account and to pay for the burial of the diseased birds themselves and other infected materials on the farm. Full-state surveillance procedures were set into motion immediately, covering live-bird markets, egg and meat bird producers and hatcheries. No other infection foci were found although live-bird markets in Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut were discovered to be infected. Temporary bans were placed on showing, bird selling and live transport. Cooperation by the entire industry was immediate and complete, and the Massachusetts Poultry Association responded generously to every need. Epidemiological tracebacks by the USDA implicated New York city markets and live haulers, especially those moving through Connecticut into Massachusetts. This disease problem pinpointed the strong need for poultry disease control and tighter restrictions over the sanitation of live-bird crates. Legislation will be proposed early in fy 1987.

Meanwhile, Pullorum-Typhoid testing was placed in some abeyance in order to free our Poultry staff for AI work. The state itself remained pullorum-free, despite a severe outbreak in Maine and New Hampshire caused by the importation into those states of day-old chicks from a Pennsylvania hatchery with infection. It is important to realize how very infectious poultry diseases are, and how rapidly they spread through a poultry house. Birds of the air - all species of chicken, turkey or guinea hen are almost totally susceptible to air-borne diseases. Full statistics, regarding all aspects of egg inspecting and poultry disease monitoring, appear on pages 24 and 25.

Shows and Fairs: Once again the full complement of Agricultural Livestock Fairs and Shows were covered by either a staff Veterinarian, a poultry Inspector or an Animal Inspector, depending on the number and species exhibited. Our special health requirements were printed in every prize list and as exhibitors become more and more familiar with them, each year, fewer and fewer entries appear that do not have proper health certification, negative records for required tests. This Division, and especially its field representatives, regard our Fairs as a true "Show Case" for agriculture and agricultural products, and they, as well as the exhibitors, take pride in the presentation of healthy, well-fitted and show-ready animals and birds.

Sales and Auctions: Statistics for the four regularly scheduled livestock auctions and sale barns appear on page 10. Each is inspected, usually by both a Veterinarian and an Animal Inspector. In addition, special pure-bred, consignment and certain dispersal sales are also monitored. Of additional note was the "Adopt-a-Horse" program (Department of the Interior) which sent almost 200 young "wild" horses and burros into Massachusetts for a special "adoption weekend." The animals were in good condition and attracted prospective recipients from the northeast.

Pulling Horses and Oxen: Since Massachusetts laws forbid the use of drugs which might enhance the ability of draft horses, ponies or oxen to pull in contests, these meets are also monitored by staff Veterinarians, who draw blood from randomly-selected animals. Blood drug testing is conducted at the Racing Commission laboratory in Jamaica Plain. For the fourth season, no positives were found. This program has the complete support of both exhibitors and spectators alike. The "draws" are extremely popular, and almost half the livestock fairs card them.

Problems:

1. Staffing: With the loss of three positions in fy 1985, it has been necessary to prioritize sharply. Avian Influenza coverage cost us heavily in other poultry programs for almost six months. The outbreak of any one of a number of other diseases would have the same result. The Division is spread too thin, especially in its professional and technical forces, to do its work safely and thoroughly. Disease prevention is the only cost-effective procedure. Disease outbreaks are expensive at best, and at worst risk one or more entire industries.

2. Positions: A more effective career ladder for the clerical support team should be found. In addition, a position just below that of the Director, should be created. The Division needs an Administrative Assistant, with legal, clerical and disease expertise.

3. Automobiles: Field staff without state cars are completely unproductive or, if they double up on one car, become an expensive waste of manpower. Some way must be found to provide an answer to this problem. This Division was without two cars - over a total of nine man-months.

4. Diagnostic Services: Large-animal and poultry disease diagnostic services, freely available to the Division for many mandated test and surveillance programs, must be found. Although still available at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst campus, as a control-services program, that capability is being phased out. Long-term efforts to fund these services have failed. No other state fails to provide diagnostic services for its animal disease control agency. Prompt and accurate diagnosis of diseases is the biggest single step a regulatory agency takes. In fy 198 the Division of Animal Health funded a small contract (for the sum of \$18,000.00) with the University of Massachusetts for this purpose. A minimum of \$125,000.00 per year is needed.

Conclusion: The twenty-two people who comprise the professional, technical and support staffing of the Division of Animal Health take just pride that Massachusetts is Pullorum-Typhoid Free, and Accredited Free state in Tuberculosis and, especially, a "FREE" state in Brucellosis. We have had help, and would like to thank the following people and agencies:

- Governor Michael S. Dukakis, Secretary of Environmental Affairs James Hoyte and the Commissioner of Food and Agriculture August Schumacher, Jr. for on-going support.
- A number of persons in the legislature, especially the subcommittee on Natural Resources, for their special interest.
- Dr. William Smith, Veterinarian in Charge, USDA-APHIS, for help and cooperation.
- The Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Animal Rescue Leagues of Boston and New Bedford for aid and assistance.

- Dr. George Faddoul of the Suburban Experiment Station and Veterinary Services Department at the University of Massachusetts for unremitting aid, especially during the Avian Influenza disease emergency.
- The practicing Veterinarians in this state, the purebred associations, the entire farming community for their committment to a disease-free state.
- And especially this year, for willing aid and total cooperation in the Avian Influenza emergency our special thanks to the Massachusetts Poultry Association and the people of F.A.C.T.S.

Success, in any disease control or eradication effort, is always a joint effort.

Respectfully submitted,

Mabel A. Owen

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Director

1986 Appropriation

Subsidiary 01 -	\$483,535.00
02 -	21,064.00
03 -	62,858.00
05 -	300.00
06 -	602.00
07 -	5,302.00
09 -	1,840.00
10 -	11,250.00
11 -	5,148.00
12 -	3,992.00
13 -	28,705.00
14 -	17,201.00
15 -	6,400.00
16 -	36,950.00
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	\$685,147.00

REVENUE PRODUCING PROGRAMS

Pet Shops.....	\$16,850.00
Guard Dogs.....	450.00
Permit to Feed Garbage to Swine.....	320.00
Horseback Riding Instructors.....	16,300.00
Stables.....	11,104.00
Equine Dealers.....	630.00
Equine Dealer Decals.....	110.00
Porcine Dealer.....	50.00
Porcine Dealer Decals.....	5.00
Bovine Dealer.....	215.00
Bovine Dealer Decals.....	34.50

The above figures are from cash book receipts (moneys actually taken in within fiscal year 1986) and may not correlate directly with licenses issued (see individual program reports) since many licenses require preliminary inspections or requirements. These are reported as "pending".

SALES/OR AUCTION BARNs

Animals	Cattle	Calves	Swine	Sheep & Goats	Horses	Total
Quarantine Station at Littleton	12,585	17,041	8,379	986	75	39,066
New England Commission Auction Sales	5,796	7,825	1,698	3,190	37	18,546
Northampton Cooperative Auction	6,009	9,322	6,030	7,822	-	29,183
Crowley's Commission Sales	-	-	-	-	4,040	4,040
Totals	24,390	34,188	16,107	11,998	4,152	90,835

Fiscal 1986

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF NEAT CATTLE, HORSES, SWINE, SHEEP AND GOATS

In accordance with Section 10, Chapter 129 of the General Laws the annual inspection of neat cattle, horses, swine, sheep and goats and of the premises where kept was completed.

Reports received from two hundred one (201) of the three hundred fifty-one (351) cities and towns in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts showed that inspection indicated the following information:

COUNTIES	CATTLE HERDS	NEAT CATTLE	HORSES		SWINE HEADS	SWINE HERDS	SHEEP	GOATS
			AND PONIES					
BARNSTABLE	15	98	429		37	6	48	75
BERKSHIRE	205	7,673	990		295	35	742	204
BRISTOL	242	6,387	1,520		5,784	89	988	601
DUKES	24	419	242		33	12	466	68
ESSEX	78	1,722	1,547		1,041	20	523	255
FRANKLIN	358	10,673	1,673		302	57	913	336
HAMPDEN	214	2,788	682		121	15	541	108
HAMPSHIRE	210	8,167	1,037		1,535	24	1,173	93
MIDDLESEX	161	1,994	1,500		632	27	651	208
NANTUCKET	3	4	64		29	3	17	10
NORFOLK	62	821	2,079		244	20	640	191
PLYMOUTH	111	4,170	1,118		1,365	29	504	205
SUFFOLK	0	0	28		1	1	8	13
WORCESTER	559	14,874	2,625		4,022	103	1,760	679
TOTALS	2,281	59,791	14,950		15,441	441	8,974	3,046

Of the total number of dairy cattle inspected, fifty-two thousand two hundred sixty-five (52,265) were grade and purebred cows, heifers and calves; five hundred twenty-two were grade and purebred bulls and steers. Of the total beef cattle inspected eight thousand one hundred fifty-eight (8,158) were grade and purebred cows, heifers and calves; one thousand eight hundred ninety-three (1,893) were grade and purebred bulls and steers.

Of the total number of poultry inspected there were four hundred seventy-eight (478) poultry flocks with a total of one million forty-three thousand four hundred eighteen (1,043,418) chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese.

Also, there were many miscellaneous animals such as donkeys, burros, mules, llamas, buffalo and deer.

GOATS

This Division arranges for the tuberculin testing and blood testing of goats provided the owner signs an agreement to the effect that any goats declared as reactors to either test would immediately be disposed of for slaughter with no compensation allowed by the Commonwealth.

Under the new TB testing program goats will be tested at owner's request on the same basis as cattle, every three years.

BRUCELLOSIS

7/1/85 - 6/30/86

The Brucellosis program has been carried on in accordance with Chapter 527, Acts of 1956.

During the fiscal year of 1986 no reimbursement was made to owners.

Listed below is a tabulation of the results of laboratory examination of blood samples from cattle, swine, goats, sheep and horses.

	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Reactors</u>	<u>Suspicious</u>	<u>Others*</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cattle	8,700	1	58	26	6,090
Swine	912	5	9	1	118
Goats	948	0	2	8	684
Sheep	19	0	0	0	19
Horses	3	0	0	0	3
	<u>2,752</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>1,514</u>
	10,582		69		6914

*Others: Hemolyzed, CV's, No Sample, Broken Tube

MILK RING TESTS

<u>Negative</u>	<u>Suspicious</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
3,627	5	52

CALFHOOD VACCINATION - STATE'S EXPENSE

Herds - 1,446
Head - 8,295

RABIES

Under the Massachusetts Department of Public Health regulations Chapter 111, General Laws as amended by Chapter 265, Acts of 1938, Sections 6 and 7 "Dog Bite" is declared a disease dangerous to public health.

Chapter 129, Section 21 of the General Laws, was amended under Chapter 29, Acts of 1963 to read: "All dogs known to have bitten persons shall be quarantined for a period of ten (10) days for observation, at the end of which period, if no symptoms of rabies have developed, said animals may be released from quarantine on order of the Director."

Investigation of reported injuries inflicted to persons by biting dogs and the quarantining of such dogs is one of the duties of the Inspector of Animals.

With wild animal rabies on the increase in the mid-Atlantic states, and with the great increase in foreign travel, interest in rabies is high. The Division strongly recommends the use of rabies clinics and the maintenance of as high as possible percentage of properly vaccinated dogs and cats.

The brains of seven hundred forty-four (744) animals were sent to Wasserman Laboratory for examination.

The following tabulation is a record of bites inflicted by dogs and other animals.

15.
RABIES

Bite Cases

Animals	Release Quarantined Animals	Number Destroyed Examined	Heads to Laboratory NEGATIVE	Heads to Laboratory POSITIVE
Bats	4	1	156	10
Cats	132	19	198	
Cattle			1	
Dogs	4,016	32	201	
Foxes	1		19	
Guinea Pig	2			
Hamster	3			
Horses			1	
Human			2	
Mice	6			
Mole	1			
Other Domestic			4	
Other Wild			9	
Rabbits	6			
Racoons	2		65	
Rat	2			
Rodents and Lagomorphs			69	
Skunks	1		13	
Squirrels	5			
Weasels	1			
TOTALS	4,182	52	735	11

PERMITS, LICENSES & VEHICLE DECALS ISSUED

Permit to Feed Garbage to Swine (section 14B of Chapter 129)	44
License to Deal in Porcine Animals (section 39 of Chapter 129)	10
License to Deal in Bovine Animals (section 39 of Chapter 129)	43
License to Operate a Guard Dog Business (section 39B of Chapter 129)	9
License to Operate a Pet Shop (section 39A of Chapter 129)	227
License to Deal in Equine Animals (section 45 of Chapter 129)	22
Equine Dealer Decals (section 46 of Chapter 129)	22
Bovine & Porcine Decals (section 40 of Chapter 129)	81
Horse Riding Instructor License (section 2A of Chapter 128)	992
License to Operate a Riding School/Stable (section 2B of Chapter 128)	293

4,441 cattle were reported by Licensed Cattle Dealers as purchased and sold.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

There were two hundred and forty-five (245) tuberculin herd tests, to which twelve thousand six hundred and five (12,605) individual animals were tested. There were sixty (60) deviates, all declared negative to comparative cervical retest.

Tuberculin tests are conducted by State and Federal accredited veterinarians under a State and Federal Cooperative Plan for the establishment of tuberculosis free herds and the eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis.

Effective January 10, 1984, Massachusetts has attained Accredited-Free Status for Bovine Tuberculosis.

BOVINE IMPORTS

July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1986

Arkansas	1	Maryland	5
California	2	New Hampshire	450
Canada	373	New Jersey	3
Colorado	2	New York	1,264
Connecticut	1,177	Ohio	6
Delaware	32	Oklahoma	1
Illinois	1	Pennsylvania	78
Indiana	1	Rhode Island	137
Iowa	3	Vermont	762
Kentucky	1	Virginia	16
Maine	788	Wisconsin	5

TOTAL 5,108

A Total of five hundred seventy-seven (577) permits for bovine entering the State of Massachusetts were issued.

Interstate certificates of health were issued on three thousand eight hundred and three (3,803) head of cattle; on one hundred twenty-nine (129) head of sheep; on six (6) head of goats; on seventy-four (74) head of swine; on thirty-four (34) birds; on one (1) donkey; on one (1) horse; on one (1) Llama.

CATTLE

<u>DESTINATION</u>	<u>HEAD</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>	<u>HEAD</u>
Arkansas	51	New Hampshire	283
California	3	New Jersey	1
Canada	20	New York	619
Connecticut	413	North Carolina	2
Florida	297	Ohio	1
Georgia	13	Pennsylvania	239
Kansas	1	Rhode Island	234
Kentucky	3	Tennessee	14
Maine	201	Utah	2
Maryland	364	Vermont	887
Michigan	12	Virginia	124
Minnesota	1	Wisconsin	11
Missouri	7		

Total - 3,803

SHEEP

Illinois	10
Missouri	25
New Hampshire	21
New York	45
Ohio	2
Pennsylvania	4
Tennessee	1
Vermont	12
Virginia	8
	<u>129</u>

GOATS

Maine	1
North Carolina	2
Texas	2
Vermont	1
	<u>6</u>

SWINE

Connecticut	40
Maine	34
	<u>74</u>

BIRDS

New Hampshire	34
	<u>34</u>

DONKEY

Maine	1
	<u>1</u>

HORSE

Maine	1
	<u>1</u>

LLAMA

Maine	1
	<u>1</u>

CERTIFICATE OF EQUINE EXAMINATION

During the fiscal year 1986, we have issued three hundred thirteen (313) Certificates of Equine Examination for four hundred eighty-one (481) horses leaving the State of Massachusetts for shows, fairs, races and sales.

We received eight hundred thirteen (813) Certificates of Equine Examination for one thousand seven hundred nineteen (1,719) horses entering the State of Massachusetts for exhibition, racing, breeding and for purchase by Massachusetts horsemen. One thousand three hundred thirty (1,330) horses came from forty-one (41) states on six hundred thirty-eight (638) certificates and three hundred eighty-nine (389) horses on one hundred seventy-five (175) certificates came from the following eleven (11) countries: Argentina, Bahamas, Canada, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Hallond, Ireland, Sweden, West Germany.

MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES

Avian Influenza	1 broiler flock, depopulated
Erysipelas	8 hogs, no action taken
Contagious Ecthyma	1 Flock sheep, treated by private veterinarian
Newcastle Disease	3 pet shops quarantined, but no disease found

EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA

(Report of Coggins Test)

July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1986

The total number of Negative EIA'S was 14,244.

The total number of Positive EIA'S was 4.

1986 REPORT OF FAIR ANIMALSCATTLE

10,860

SWINE

490

GOATS

1,993

SHEEP

14,136

PONIES

98

HORSES

709

DRAFT HORSES

589

MISCELLANEOUS

515 Oxen

321 Rabbits

1 Ass

POULTRY

2,074

LICENSING OF RIDING INSTRUCTORS, RIDING SCHOOLS,
AND EQUINE DEALERS/TRANSPORTERS

Two hundred eighteen requests were made for riding instructor applications, and one hundred and thirty eight applications were submitted. Approximately seventy percent of the applicants were successful in completing the requirements, and received their license. Seven licenses were intermediate level, and five were advanced; approximately seven percent and five percent respectively.

Camp licenses were issued for the first time this year. This license is issued to the person who wishes to teach at a particular camp. A letter of reference must be submitted by the camp director. This letter is considered to be one of the recommendations, and the passing score on the exam is lowered. This license expires after the camp season ends, and is valid for the particular camp that the person applied for on the application. Five of these licenses were issued.

<u>FY 86</u> -Riding Instructor applications:	138 at \$10.00	=	\$ 1,380.00
	licenses: 991 at 15.00	=	14,850.00
			<u>16,230.00</u>

Fifty one requests were made for stable applications. Sixteen new licenses were approved. All but one application submitted were immediately approved.

A survey was sent out this year to the stable owners to gather information. Information requested pertained to hay and feeds, service costs, land area and access to land for trails and other use, insurance, numbers and uses of horses. There will be a complete compilation of this information this year, and the information will be used to guide us to understand the industry needs, and future direction for our program.

Insurance for hack stables is now nonexistent. Stables with this activity are either operating without insurance, or closing. Better than fifty percent of the stables in operation with other activities do not carry any insurance because of the prohibitive costs. Most stables are definitely curtailing their activities.

FY 86 -Stable licenses: 300 at \$50.00 = \$15,000.00

There are seventeen licensed equine dealers in this state. This is probably below the actual number that operate, however, awareness of this law is increasing. This law also gives us the capability to inspect trailers that are used to transport horses which has been helpful.

<u>FY 86</u> -Equine dealer/transporters:	11 at \$50.00	\$ 550.00
	6 at 5.00	30.00
plates: 21 at 5.00		<u>105.00</u>
		685.00

POULTRY DIVISION REPORT

July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1986

The last half of 1985 was business as usual for the average poultryman. Poultry Shows and Fairs were slowly returning to normal with our inspectors visiting 32 of them. Three weeks into the new year (January 22, 1986) High Path. Avian Influenza was discovered in a 5,000 bird broiler flock located in the southeastern part of Massachusetts. Our contingency plan was put in motion and within thirty-three hours the entire flock was euthanized and buried under four feet of soil.

In addition to inspecting Fairs and Poultry Shows, 3,295 retail stores were visited. Eggs were inspected for size and quality. Violations were found in 42 lots.

One hundred twenty-nine institutions were visited and 1,015 thirty dozen cases of eggs were inspected. Two hundred twenty-eight cases were rejected and were replaced.

Under the National Poultry Improvement Plan, 55,585 blood samples were collected and tested for evidence of Pullorum-Typhoid disease and found negative. Also 70,274 samples were tested for M.G. and found negative. This enabled our Massachusetts Poultry Breeders to export 641,373 baby chicks and 21,750 dozen hatching eggs.

During the past fiscal year 150 U.S.D.A. Surveillance calls were made to egg handlers registered under the Egg Products Act by the the Department of Agriculture. The state is fully reimbursed for this service.

YEAR- 85-1986																
	RETAIL STORE VISITS															
	RETAIL VIOLATIONS - FRESH															
	RETAIL VIOLATIONS - SIZE															
	RETAIL NON-VIOLATIONS															
	INSTITUTIONAL INSPECTIONS															
	INST. CASES INSPECTED															
	INST. CASES REJECTED															
	POULTRY SHOWS & FAIRS															
	CHICKS EXPORTED - FEMALE															
	CHICKS EXPORTED - MALE															
	HATCHING EGGS EXPORTED															
	PULLORUM - TYPHOID SAMPLES															
	M G SAMPLES TAKEN															
	U. S. D. A. SESI INSPECTIONS															
	U. S. D. A. GRADING															
	PLANT DAYS WORKED															
	U.S.D.A. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM															

FY - 86 STATE VEHICLE REPORT

During the fiscal year 1986, the Division of Animal Health had the following vehicles assigned to the field staff of four Veterinarians, four Animal Health Inspectors and five Poultry Inspectors.

<u>REG. #</u>	<u>Name of Driver</u>	<u>Year & Make of Vehicle</u>
5852	Edward Hageman	'80 Dodge Aspen
*1270	Michael Bastien	'81 Dodge Aries K
**1274	Richard LaBranche	'81 Dodge Aries K
1245	Mark Browning	'82 Dodge Aries K
***1262	Glenn C. Harris	'82 Dodge Aries K
1264	Francis DeWitt	'82 Dodge Aries K
1271	Dr. John Sickles	'82 Ford Fairmont
1276	Dr. Winthrop Brielman	'84 Chevy Celebrity
5540	Dr. Victor P. LaBranche	'84 Chevy Celebrity
5541	Henry J. Midura	'84 Chevy Celebrity
5659	Harvey H. Smith	'84 Chevy Celebrity
1269	Thomas A. Falter	'85 Chevy Celebrity
5681	Dr. Paul Miner	'85 Chevy Cavalier

* Vehicle out of service in September 1985.

** Vehicle out of service as of November 15, 1985.

*** Vehicle given to Michael Bastien in October 1985.

Total Miles driven: 211,811

FY 86 03 SUBSIDIARY

1985	TB	BRUCELLOSIS	VACCINATION	TOTAL
SEPTEMBER	\$	\$ 7.50	\$ 2,162.00	\$ 2,169.50
OCTOBER	\$	\$	\$ 1,430.00	\$ 1,430.00
NOVEMBER	\$	\$ 18.00	\$ 2,152.00	\$ 2,170.00
DECEMBER	\$ 86.00	\$ 43.50	\$ 1,823.00	\$ 1,952.00
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1986	TB	BRUCELLOSIS	VACCINATION	TOTAL
JANUARY	\$ 2,306.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 2,672.00	\$ 5,023.00
FEBRUARY	\$ 2,481.00	\$ 385.00	\$ 2,250.00	\$ 5,116.00
MARCH	\$ 3,313.00	\$ 67.50	\$ 1,478.00	\$ 4,858.50
APRIL	\$ 6,017.00	\$ 607.50	\$ 2,240.00	\$ 8,864.50
MAY	\$ 1,444.00	\$ 40.50	\$ 2,104.00	\$ 3,588.50
JUNE	\$ 101.00	\$ 57.00	\$ 1,988.00	\$ 2,146.00
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TOTAL	\$15,748.00	\$ 1,272.00	\$20,299.00	\$37,308.00

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE FY-86 03 SUBSIDIARY

1986	TB	BRUCELLOSIS	VACCINATION	TOTAL
JULY	\$ 2,297.00	\$ 247.50	\$ 3,742.00	\$ 6,286.50

FAIRS

11 Days @ \$35.00 = \$385.00
 16 Days @ \$50.00 = \$800.00
 \$1,185.00

6373 025*

